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図発明の名称 靴底の製造法

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1. 発明の名称

密田

靴底の製造法

2. 特許請求の範囲

3. 発明の詳細な説明

く産業上の利用分野>

本発明は運動靴の靴底の製造法の改良に関するものであって、更に詳くは軽量でかつ耐壓矩性に優れた防滑性突起を備えた接地面底を提供せんとするものである。

く従来の技術及び誤照>

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ろ素材は、その接地面側に設けた帝り止め突起 の地面把持力、及び耐磨耗性を向上させるため にどうしても比重及び硬圧の高い充実ゴル、若 しくは高密度のスポンジを使用せざるを得なか った。これが靴を重くさせる原因と吐っている 。従って接地面底はその接地面に設けた杤滑突 起が早期に摩託して防滑性を変失しない範囲内 で出来る限り薄層に形成し、靴底の全置器を抑 制する努力が払われている。然しながら接地面 底はその製造工程上、プレス加工において使用 される金型作成上、の問題(突起部隊匠の解殺 技術の限界)及び金型内に死域する充填材の縮 み、更には、中間底への接着時に要するパフ加 工(授趙面のパフ(研磨)に要する厚み)等の 制約があり、接地面底の肉厚を薄くするにも目 ら限界があった。

然しながら係る状況下にあっても尚 42185km という長距離を走るマラソンランナーを初め所 硝健康マラソンを指向する市民ランナー、ジョ ガーは更に軽量で耐衝撃性に低れた靴の出現を

本発明によれば不平布シートに有するボリウレタン樹脂の皮膜と防滑突起を形成する液状ポリウレタン配合物を金型によって熱硬化させて一体的に結合する技術手段を採用しているため、同一ワレタン係素材によって、不穏布シートの有する発量性、柔軟性及びウレタンエラストマー突起の有する防滑力を有効に働かせることが出来る作用を有する。

く実施例>

本発明の靴底の製造法の一実施例を図面に従って説明すると次のとかりである。第1図は不 雌布シート(2)を示すものであって、液不線布シート(2)はその表面側にポリウレタンの被膜層(1) を形成している。この際使用される不線布シート(2)には延畳で柔軟性に富む素材として例えば エスセーヌ(商標),クラリーノ(商標),コードレ(商標)等の人工皮革が使用される。

また不線布の表面個に有するポリクレタン皮 腹層(1)は、不識布シート(2)の基布(8)にポリクレ 望んでおり、 こうした娶塾は今や運動靴に与え られた大きな砕風となっている。

く課題を解決するための手段〉

本発明者等は訶述した従来品の欠陥及び滑用 者の要望に鑑み鋭意研究した趺果本発明に致っ た。即ち本発明は表面側にポリウレタン樹脂の 皮膜層を有する不識布シートと、靴底の滑り止 め突起に対応する凹版部を設けた下金型と、変 金型とを準備し、旬記下金型の各凹低部内に液 状ポリワ レタン配合物を注流充填し、前記不識 布シートの被膜層側を前記下金型の上面側に縦 **殴し、故不趣布シートを登金型と下金型とによ** り挟持しこれを加熱加圧して金型内の液状ポリ クレタン配合物を成形し、その後査型を取り除 き、前記不轍布シートのポリウレタン歯脂の皮 膜眉上にポリウ レタンエラストマーの突起を一 体的に結合した靴底主体を取り出し更にこれを 週冝温度で適宜時間熟成して所望の靴底を得る 技術手段を採用した。

く作 用>

タンが完全に含浸せず、基在(B)の変面上に薄層の皮膜が形成できる程度に若干粘性の高い液状ポリクレタンにて表面処理している。この皮膜層(I)には無質変色セタンを使用し、不総布シート(B)の発色性、デザイン性を強調するとといるとに不能布シート(B)の強度ではなる、また皮膜層の厚さをコントロールすることができる。

次に第2図は靴底球匠(突起)を刻設した凹 底部(の)を有する下金型(6)の断面図を示している 。 該下金型(6)は、不線布シート(2)が被置された 時その接合面が下金型(6)に平坦に密接するよう に少くともその上面(6)が同一平面状になるよう に形成されている。次に第3図は下金型(5)を密 関する藍金型(6)であって、平板状に形成された ものを示す。

次に本発明の靴底の製造方法を順次説明すると、第4回Iに示すように先づ下金型(5)の靴底の滑り止め突起に対応する個々の凹後部(4)内に

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それぞれ液状ポリウレタン配合物(7)を注流。充 域する。ととで使用される液状ポリウ レタン配 合物としてはイソシアネー トメボリ マーに顔料を 湿和し、50 ~150℃に加熱ナる一方硬化剤、触媒 を80~138度Cに加熱しておき、両省を均一に進 合、抵押した後、脱泡工程を経て金型へ注旋。 光城する。次に第4図11に示すように旬記下金 型似から添れた余分の液状ポリウレタン配合物 (7)をヘラ等を使用して除去し下金型(6)の上面(9) と同一平面状となるようレベリングし、次に第 6図I及び目に示すように不緻布シート口をそ の被膜層山を下金型四の上面回と接するように 粒趾し、その上から盗金型(6)にて密閉し、金型 内の液状ポリウレタン配合物(7)が硬化するまで 約60度~150度、1.5時間乃至2時間程度加熱加圧 した後金型(5)(のを取り除き、第5回回に示すよ うに不ね布シート(2)のポリワレタン皮膜層(1)に ポリウレタンエラストマーの小突起(8)を一体的 に形成した状態の靴底主体を取り出し、更にこ れを約50度-150度の温度で約1時間-10時間熟 成することによって所望の靴底を得たものである。従って本発明に係る靴底はマラソン・ジョッギング、シューズの靴底に使用する際には、 EVA、タレダンゴム、 KB、ポリエチレン・ PVC等の発泡エラストマーのミッドソールと 共用することによって最衝性の高い運動靴を得ることができる。

く発明の効果>

本発明は以上説明したような製造法であるため、以下に記載されるような効果を発揮する。

先づ本発明は靴底(外底)に不穏布シート(2) を使用しているため、従来の合成ゴム、スポン シ等に比して軽量であるから靴底全体の軽量化 を促進することができる。また不殻布シート(2) に素材の有する柔軟性により靴底の屈曲性を促 進し、ポリワレタンエラストマー突起(8)の地 地持力を有効に働かせることが出来る。また一般 地面側に突出するポリウレタンエラストマー 起(9)は 不概布シート(2)のポリワレタン皮膜層 (1)と加熱硬化して一体的に結合されるものであ

従って不職布シート(2)に種々の色採、色柄のものを適宜採用することによって従来品にない 新新なデザインを有する靴底を提供することが できる。また本発明は殊に超衝性、周曲性、耐 久性に優れた靴底として特にマラソン・ジョキ ングシュースを初めとして全ゆる靴に適用でき ス-

4、四面の回単な説明

第1回は不概布シートを示す断面図、第2図は下金型の変部断面図、第3図は盃金型を示す 断面図、第4図I及びIは凹横部内に液状ボリ クレクン配合物を注流した状態を示す下金型の 断面図、第5図I乃至日は本発明。製造工程を示 す金型及び不機布シートの断面略図、第6図は 本発明により製造された接地面底を示す平面図 、第7図は同じく本発明の靴底を備えた運動靴 の個面図の例示である。

く図面の符号>

(1)……皮膜厚。 (2)……不機布シート。 (3)… …突起、 (4)……四依部。 (5)……下金型。 (6)……蓋金型。 (7)……液状ポリウレタン配合 物。 (8)……茲布; (9)……上面。 (1)……表 面。 (ロ)……森面。…………。

以上

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SHOE SOLE PRODUCTION METHOD

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claim

Shoe sole production method characterized in that nonwoven fabric sheet (2) that has a polyurethane resin coating layer (1) on the upper surface (a), lower mold (5) that is furnished with recesses (4) corresponding to anti-slip projections (3) on the shoe sole, and upper mold (6) are prepared; in that recesses (4) of aforementioned lower mold (5) are filled with a liquid polyurethane compound (7); in that the coating layer (1) side of aforementioned nonwoven fabric sheet (2) is placed against the top surface (8) [sic; (9)] of aforementioned lower mold (5); in that said nonwoven fabric sheet (2) is sandwiched between upper mold (6) and lower mold (6) [sic; (5)] and hot-pressed to mold the liquid polyurethane compound (7) in molds (5) and (6); and in that subsequently upper mold (6) is removed, a shoe sole main body, which contains polyurethane elastomer projections (3) integrally bonded to polyurethane resin film layer (1) of aforementioned nonwoven fabric sheet (2), is removed and cured for an appropriate time at an appropriate temperature.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to an improvement in athletic shoe sole production methods. More specifically, it provides a ground contact sole furnished with anti-slip projections that are lightweight and have excellent wear resistance.

Prior art and the problems thereof

In the past athletic shoe soles have included shoe soles composed of natural rubber, isoprene rubber, butadiene rubber, and styrene-butadiene rubber elastomers, or shoe soles formed from sponge composed of EVA, urethane rubber, or polyethylene, or composite materials thereof. Incidentally, recently shoe soles with a multi-layer structure, that is, a structure in which the ground contact sole is formed with solid rubber or high-density sponge, on which is studied one or more layers of sponge, such as EVA (ethylene vinyl acetate), which is lightweight and has excellent impact resistance, have appeared as marathon and jogging shoes particularly for the purpose of providing lighter weight shoes with improved shock absorption. However, solid rubber or high-density sponge, which have a high specific gravity and hardness, must be used as the base materials for the ground contact sole in order to improve the ground gripping ability and wear resistance of the anti-slip projections furnished on the ground contact sole. This makes the shoe heavier. Thus, an effort has been made to form the ground contact sole as thinly as possible within a range in which the anti-slip projections formed on the ground contact sole will not wear out and the anti-slip feature is not lost, and to control the overall weight of the shoe sole. However, there are problems in the production processes for the ground contact sole and in the production of the

molds used in the pressing process (limits to cutting technology for design of the projection parts), and there are limitations on the contraction of the filler with which the molds are filled and the surfacing required when adhering to the mid-sole (thickness of the adhered surface required for surfacing (polishing)). There is also a limit on how thick the ground contact sole itself can be made.

However, despite these circumstances, the running public, who may participate in so-called rigorous fitness events, including marathons of 26 miles, 385 yards, and joggers have hoped to see shoes that are even lighter in weight and that have excellent wear resistance. This expectation has become a significant issue with regard to athletic shoes.

Means to solve the problems

In light of the abovementioned shortcomings of conventional products and expectations of the user the present inventors carried out serious research and arrived at the present invention. In short, in the present invention, a nonwoven fabric sheet that has a polyurethane resin film layer on the upper surface, a lower mold furnished with recesses corresponding to the anti-slip projections on the shoe sole, and an upper mold are prepared. A liquid polyurethane compound is poured into each of the recesses of the aforementioned lower mold to fill them, the coating layer of the aforementioned nonwoven fabric sheet is placed against the top surface of the aforementioned lower mold, said nonwoven fabric sheet is sandwiched between the upper mold and the lower mold and hot-pressed to mold the liquid polyurethane compound in the molds. The upper mold is then removed, the shoe sole main body, which contains polyurethane elastomer projections integrally bonded to the polyurethane resin film layer of the aforementioned nonwoven fabric sheet, is removed, and cured for an appropriate time at an appropriate temperature to obtain the desired shoe sole.

Operation

The present invention uses a technical means in which the polyurethane resin film on a nonwoven fabric sheet and a liquid polyurethane compound for forming anti-slip projections are hot-pressed with a mold to integrally bond them together. Thus, the nonwoven fabric sheet and the projections are strongly bonded to the same urethane base material, so that it takes full advantage of the light weight and suppleness of the nonwoven sheet and the anti-slip function of the urethane elastomer projections.

Application example

An application example of the shoe sole production method of the present invention will be explained according to the figures. Figure 1 shows nonwoven fabric sheet (2). Said nonwoven

fabric sheet (2) has polyurethane coating layer (1) formed on its upper surface. In this case, synthetic leather, such as Exane [transliteration] (trademark), Clarino (trademark), or Cordley (trademark), which are materials that are lightweight and very flexible, are used for nonwoven fabric sheet (2).

For polyurethane film layer (1) on the upper surface of the nonwoven fabric, base fabric (8) of nonwoven fabric sheet (2) is not completely impregnated with polyurethane but is surface-treated with liquid polyurethane that has a relatively high viscosity so that a thin film can be formed on the surface of base fabric (8). Non-yellowing urethane is used for film layer (1). This will emphasize the coloring characteristics and design of nonwoven fabric sheet (2), and will also increase the strength of nonwoven fabric sheet (2). The strength of nonwoven fabric sheet (2) can also be raised by promoting bonding with the projections designed on the sole and by controlling the thickness of the film layer.

Figure 2 shows a cross section of lower mold (5) that has recesses (4) where the shoe sole design (projections) is cut in. Said lower mold (5) is formed so that at least its top surface (9) will be in the same plane when nonwoven fabric sheet (2) is placed so that its bonding surface makes tight planar contact with lower mold (5). Figure 3 shows upper mold (6), which tightly closes lower mold (5) and has the form of a flat plate.

The shoe sole production method of the present invention will now be explained in sequence. First, a liquid polyurethane compound (7) is poured into each of the recesses (4) of lower mold (5) which correspond to the anti-slip projections on the shoe sole, to fill them, as shown in Figure 4 I. Here, the liquid polyurethane that is used is compounded from pigment mixed into an isocyanate prepolymer, which is heated to 50-150°C, and a curing agent and catalyst heated to 80-130°C. After uniform mixing and agitation, it is degassed and poured into the mold to fill it. The excess liquid polyurethane compound (7) that overflows from the aforementioned lower mold (4) [sic; (5)] is then removed using a spatula, etc. and leveled so that it is at the same plane as top surface (9) of lower mold (5), as shown in Figure 4 II. Nonwoven fabric sheet (2) is then placed so that its film layer (1) will touch top surface (9) of lower mold (5), as shown in Figures 5 I and II. It is sealed at the top with upper mold (6). After hot-pressing at about 50-150°C for 1.5 to 2 h until the liquid polyurethane compound (7) in the mold hardens, molds (5) and (6) are removed, and the shoe sole main body with small polyurethane elastomer projections (3) integrally formed on polyurethane film layer (1) of nonwoven fabric sheet (2) is removed as shown in Figure 5 III. By further curing at a temperature of about 50-150°C for about 1 h to 10 h, the desired shoe sole is obtained. Thus, when the shoe sole associated with the present invention is used for the soles of marathon or jogging shoes an athletic shoe with high impact-resistance can be obtained by combining with a foamed elastomer mid-sole made of EVA, urethane rubber, RB, polyethylene, PVC, etc.

Effects of the invention

The present invention concerns the production method explained above, and has the effects mentioned below.

First, the present invention uses nonwoven fabric sheet (2) for the shoe sole (outer sole), so that it is lighter than conventional synthetic rubber and sponge and promotes lighter weight for the entire shoe sole. Nonwoven fabric sheet (2) also promotes flexibility of the shoe sole due to the suppleness of the material used, and the ground-gripping ability of polyurethane elastomer projections (3) can be effectively employed. Polyurethane elastomer projections (3) that make contact with the ground contact surface are also integrally bonded by heat-hardening polyurethane film layer (1) of nonwoven fabric sheet (2), so that the bond between the two is strong and there is absolutely no danger that they will come loose or be damaged by the impact with the ground when running. In addition, one advantage of the production process, compared with outer soles formed from synthetic rubber of the prior art is that where formerly surfacing would have been required when bonding to the mid-soles, in the present invention, the surface that bonds to the mid-sole is a rough surface, so that the bonding force between the two is extremely strong even without surfacing. Also, in the present invention, liquid polyurethane compound (7) that overflows from recesses (4) when the liquid polyurethane compound is poured into lower mold (5) to fill it during the production process is completely removed, and it is leveled so that a patterned surface is formed, with the elastomer projections and the nonwoven fabric sheet (2), or substrate, distinctly differentiated.

Thus, it is possible to provide shoe soles with intricate patterns not available until now by using appropriate colors and patterns for nonwoven fabric sheet (2). And the present invention can be applied to any shoe, particularly marathon and jogging shoes, as shoe soles that have excellent impact-resistance, flexibility, and durability.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a cross section that shows a nonwoven fabric sheet. Figure 2 is a cross section of the major parts of the lower mold. Figure 3 is a cross section that shows the upper mold. Figures 4 I and II are cross sections of the lower mold that show the liquid polyurethane compound poured into the recesses. Figures 5 I through III are cross sections of the molds and nonwoven fabric sheet that show the production process of the invention. Figure 6 is a plan view that shows a ground contact sole produced by the present invention. Figure 7 illustrates a side view of an athletic shoe furnished with the shoe sole of the invention.

Explanation of symbols

(1) film layer, (2) ... nonwoven fabric sheet, (3) ... projection, (4) ... recess, (5) ... lower mold, (6) ... upper mold, (7) ... liquid polyurethane compound, (8) ... base fabric, (9) ... top surface, (a) ... upper surface, (b) ... rear surface.

//insert//

Figure 1

Key: 1 a b

//insert//

Figure 2

//insert//

Figure 3

//insert//

Figure 4

//insert//

Figure 5

//insert//

Figure 6

//insert//

Figure 7